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Bulgaria Will Also Boycott Olympics

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — Bulgaria announced Wednesday that it was joining the Soviet boycott of the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles as Moscow's East bloc allies began considering whether to attend the games.

Western diplomats said that most, with the exception of Romania, were likely to follow suit.

A statement by the official news agency BT&A said Bulgaria's National Olympic Committee voted "unanimously against the participation of Bulgaria in the Games because of the existence of an abnormal situation in this American city and adopted a respective declaration."

In Washington, President Ronald Reagan said he was greatly disappointed by the Soviet decision and called the action unfair to young athletes who have waited to compete.

"It ought to be remembered by all of us that the Games more than 2,000 years ago started as a means of bringing peace between the Greek city states," Mr. Reagan said. "And in those days, even if a war was going on, when Olympic year came, they called off the war in order to hold the Games."

The Soviet Union said Tuesday it would not take part in the Games because the United States could not guarantee the safety of all athletes taking part.

There was uncertainty Wednesday over whether the Soviet boycott decision was final, following comments by a Soviet Central Committee spokesman.

Media in the Soviet Union, however, gave no hint of softening in Moscow's refusal to attend the Games.

Opposition among Western diplomats in Moscow was divided over whether Moscow would insist that its allies follow suit.

The allies normally follow Moscow's lead on international issues and could be expected to fall in line on the Games.

But diplomats also speculated that Moscow could end its participation by the bloc to strengthen its argument that its own withdrawal was not a politically motivated boycott.

The official media depicted the move as different from a boycott. A spokesman for the Soviet National Olympic Committee said Moscow's East European allies would take their own decisions on whether to go to Los Angeles.

Romania's official media ignored Tuesday's decision by the Soviet committee while the press in other Warsaw Pact countries carried the statement without comment.

Romanian diplomats in Vienna said on Tuesday that their country would take part in the Games, but officials contacted in Bucharest said no decision had been made.

Poland's National Olympic Committee said that it would meet in the next few days to discuss the Soviet decision.

There was no official comment from Czechoslovakia which Wednesday celebrated its state holiday. But Western diplomats in Prague said regular attacks by the media on the Games organized would almost certainly lead to a boycott announcement.

East Germany, one of the world's strongest sporting nations, is expected to reluctantly follow the Soviet lead. Western diplomats in East Berlin said.

Nonaligned Yugoslavia deplored Moscow's decision. However, since it is not a member of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact and never takes the lead from Moscow on political issues, Belgrade's reaction does not foreshadow a similar stance by Warsaw Pact nations.

In New York, a Soviet Central Committee member, George A. Arbatov, hinted today that the Soviet Union might reverse its decision if the United States gave certain assurances.

He dropped the hint in a television appearance with Peter Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee.

The head of the Soviet Olympic ice-skating team, Valery Kiselev, meanwhile, said in Sydney the Soviet decision could be changed if the United States guaranteed the safety of Soviet athletes.

He said an irreversible decision would not be made until June 2, the final date for accepting or declining invitations to Los Angeles.

In Paris, however, Ambassador Yuri Vorontsov said the Soviet walkout was "definite and irreversible."

Furthermore, the American government never agreed to guarantee the security of Soviet athletes at the Games, following the threats to which they were subjected."

Mr. Ueberroth, who met President Reagan on Tuesday, said he believed the Soviet Union would "receive assurances from the president of the United States, assurances from our government, that they will protect the athletes."

(Reuter, AP)



BY GARY GARY
RT HART HART

Gary Hart, celebrating his victories in two primaries, said the results mean that Democrats are not yet prepared to accept Walter F. Mondale as the party's presidential nominee.

Revenge Appears Behind Soviet Decision to Boycott Olympics

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Beyond the various reasons cited by Soviet officials for their decision not to take part in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles is one that went unmentioned, but that most Russians would instinctively recognize as a deciding factor: the American boycott of the 1980 Moscow Games.

In the statement Tuesday by the National Olympic Committee of the Soviet Union and in the reams of critical copy appearing in the Soviet press in the past several months, the Russians have focused on what they said were inadequate security preparations and poor facilities in Los Angeles, meddling by Washington, high costs and commercialization.

President Ronald Reagan has come under special attack as the cause of the Soviet decision to stay away. Few in Moscow doubt that the decision was made at a level lower than the Politburo and the Soviet leaders were bound to hope that whatever damage is done to the Games will rebound to Mr. Reagan and his re-election campaign.

There is little doubt that some of the concerns cited by

Moscow are real. Defectors and anti-Soviet demonstrators are a chronic headache for Soviet groups venturing abroad, and Soviet officials must have perceived Los Angeles in 1984 as particularly hostile and dangerous turf.

The enormous cost of sending 300 athletes, coaches and security personnel to California also was undoubtedly troubling to the Kremlin.

But it seems unlikely that Moscow would have taken the extreme course of turning its back on the Games even

NEWS ANALYSIS

given the strong feelings about Mr. Reagan, if not for the bitter and festering memories of the U.S.-led boycott of the 1980 Games in Moscow.

That boycott was pointedly unanswered in the Soviet press in recent months, and the element of revenge was fully depicted at a news conference in April by Muriel S. Granoff, the head of the Soviet Olympic committee.

But no one who was in Moscow before or during the Summer Games of 1980 would doubt that President Jimmy Carter's decision to keep the U.S. team away because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan — a

move emulated by West Germany, Japan, Canada, China and many other national teams — had stung the Russians badly.

The Soviet Union had poured an enormous and unprecedented effort into those Games. They were to be the ultimate demonstration of Soviet achievement, a display of organization and precision that no capitalist city could ever match, all laid out before hundreds of thousands of visitors and millions of television viewers.

How much money was spent is not known. Many new sports and housing facilities were erected. Neighborhoods were rebuilt and log villages were razed.

A new airport terminal was ordered from West Germany. Pepsi Cola stands were put in the streets. American Express and major airlines were given street-level offices. Automatic international telephone-dialing facilities were installed. Millions of Russians were barred from entering Moscow while hundreds of thousands of security men and tons of food were imported into the capital. It was an effort for which virtually the entire nation was mobilized.

And the Americans did not come.

Instead of the expected 300,000 visitors, only 60,000

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Panama Vote Untallied; Arias Alleges 'Trickery'

By Margot Horwitz
Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — The opposition candidate, Arnulfo Arias Madrid, has charged that slow counting of votes in Sunday's presidential election amounts to a coup by the Panamanian military forces backing his opponent, Norberto Barletta.

He is very worried, because it is in the counting of votes that tricks usually takes place," said Mr. Arias, 82, leader of the Democratic Opposition Alliance. "It's part of a coup. The coup d'état is here."

Rival claims of victory in the presidential election are threatening to cause unrest in Panama, one of the staunchest U.S. allies in Central America.

After street battles Monday night in which one person was killed and 40 wounded, President Jorge Illescas called on Panamanians on Tuesday to exercise "wisdom, sensitivity and good judgment."

On Tuesday, crowds milled around the legislative palace, but the government's electoral commission continued to withhold election results, citing administrative problems.

"A stable government here is considered critical for the United States because of the strategic Panama Canal, which will come under full Panamanian control in the year 2000.

According to witnesses of Monday's fighting, armed militants of the Revolutionary Democratic Party, which backs Mr. Barletta, opened fire on a crowd of Mr. Arias' supporters demonstrating in front of the legislative palace. More than a dozen members of the Defense Forces, formerly the National Guard, which also backs Mr. Barletta, were present but did not intervene.

Ricardo Arias Calderón, who is running for second vice president on Mr. Arias' ticket, said Tuesday that the vote-counting delay was a deliberate move by the government, which he said was "tampering with the results."

Mr. Arias Calderón, who is not related to Arnulfo Arias Madrid, said his presidential candidate is leading by a 19,401-vote margin with 71 percent of the precincts counted, according to returns from their official poll watchers.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Jorge Illescas

However, Mr. Barletta's campaign manager said his poll-watcher returns show Mr. Barletta winning 8,837 votes with 93 percent of the precincts reporting.

"It is a very tight election, but we are winning," said Mr. Barletta, a former World Bank economist who is running as heir to the center-left government of General Omar Torrijos, who died in 1981. The delay, he said, is the result of inefficiencies and legal entanglements in a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Official's Trip to China Postponed by Moscow

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union announced Wednesday, without explanation, the postponement of an official visit to China by the first deputy prime minister, Ivan V. Arkhipov, one day before he was to have arrived.

Mr. Arkhipov would have been the highest-ranking Soviet official to visit China in 15 years.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry in Beijing had announced a few hours earlier Wednesday that the Soviet Union had called off the trip, with the explanation that it was not fully prepared. A ministry spokesman said no date had been set for the visit, which was to have begun Thursday.

The news agency Tass said only that Mr. Arkhipov's visit would be "postponed for some time" by mutual agreement. It did not elaborate.

Soviet officials declined to give the reason for the postponement.

Western diplomats offered several explanations for the delay, Reuters reported. They speculated that the Kremlin might have decided to signal displeasure over President Ronald Reagan's recent visit

to Beijing, or over China's border conflict with Vietnam, or over the recent Chinese effort to improve relations with North Korea.

Mr. Arkhipov would have been the highest-ranking Soviet official to have gone to China since 1969, when Alexei N. Kosygin, then the Soviet prime minister, met his counterpart, Zhou Enlai, during a short stopover at the Beijing airport.

The highest-ranking of the three Soviet first deputy prime ministers, Mr. Arkhipov was to have discussed trade and technical cooperation with Chinese leaders.

Colonel Qaddafi once served as an economic adviser in China during the era of Chinese-Soviet friendship in the 1950s, before ideological and territorial disputes brought a chill in relations that was publicly acknowledged in 1960.

In Beijing, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Soviet Embassy had notified China that the visit would not take place as scheduled because "the Soviet side said they were not fully prepared."

The spokesman said a regular

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Indian Scientists Join Battle With the Desert in Rajasthan

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JODHPUR, India — In the scorching midday heat of the Great Thar Desert, even the camels become listless when the horizon turns an eerie brownish-yellow and the sand begins to ripple.

Anxieties show on the faces of the Rajasthani herdsmen as they drive their goats into the leeward side of a hillock, and the women, covering their faces with the bright red saris typical of Rajasthan, collect their children into the mud and thatch huts that dot the desert like beehives baking in the sun.

If the doors of a blast furnace were suddenly opened, hot winds that can reach 90 mph (145 kph) roar out of the west, turning day into night with swirling, blinding sand.

Life comes to a standstill during the inferno, and when it is over, as abruptly as it began, commanding sand dunes that rose from the flat terrain like great swells in a turbulent brown sea are gone, transposed into smaller dunes far away.

Goats also are the colorless scrub bushes and thorny trees that somehow survive the constant nibbling of desert livestock.

In the lexicon of ecologists and agronomists, this awesome metamorphosis is called desertification, which yearly around the world claims nearly 15 million acres (6 million hectares) of land.

In Jodhpur, where Maharaja Ajit Singh fought off the Moguls nearly 300 years ago, the scientists of modern India are fighting a battle with the Thar Desert, known

here as the Rajasthan Desert, or the Great Indian Desert. The adversary is not only the ferocity of nature, but man and the animals he has brought to the desert as only means of subsistence on largely uncultivable land.

At the government's Central Arid Zone Research Institute here, scientists said that there is little evidence to suggest the Rajasthan Desert is encroaching on fertile, cultivated land adjacent to it.

But they warned that the potentially useful arid land is rapidly deteriorating into unrecoverable wasteland, which, in effect, is a spread of the desert.

"The human and livestock populations are constantly putting pressure on the ecology of the desert," said S.P. Malhotra, an institute sociologist.

In 1901, he said, the population of the western Rajasthan Desert was 3.4 million, growing to more than 5 million by 1941 and to 13.4 million by 1981. As inhospitable as it is, the desert is occupied by 120 people to the

BRIEFS

In Central Quebec

Reagan Issues Warning Of 'Grim Consequences' If Latin Program Fails

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, calling the voters of El Salvador "heroes of democracy," has warned that there would be "grim consequences to pay" if the United States did not continue to help Central American countries in their fight for freedom.

On the night before his televised address to the nation on Latin America policy, Mr. Reagan left no doubt that he would use the election's results in his campaign to have Congress approve his requests for more economic and military aid for Latin countries, particularly El Salvador.

Speaking to the Council of the Americas, a group of U.S. business-

men with interests in Latin countries, Mr. Reagan said that democracy was growing in Central America and that the people struggling for it there "are fighting for freedom just as much as our forefathers did."

He said the election in El Salvador Sunday was an exceptional example of democratic progress in the region and indicated that he was pleased that the winner appeared to be the moderate candidate, José Napoleón Duarte.

The president warned that if his aid program was not enacted, the social and economic stability of Central American nations would further erode and a flood of refugees might head north for the U.S. border.

"If we do nothing, or not enough," he said, "there will be grim consequences to pay."

Mr. Reagan scheduled a nationally televised speech on Central America for Wednesday in an effort to muster support for his policy. Aides said that he began writing the address himself on the weekend and that it would run about 30 minutes.

■ Reagan Speech

Reports indicated that Mr. Reagan, in his speech, would probably tell Congress it would have to take the blame if it failed to provide aid to El Salvador and that country later fell to leftist guerrillas. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

But Larry M. Speakes, the chief White House spokesman, and other presidential aides said Mr. Reagan would seek bipartisan cooperation to help him achieve his goals in Central America.

The speech was described as explanatory rather than breaking new ground and conciliatory in tone rather than strident.

Mr. Duarte was expected to say that intelligence showed that the U.S.-backed government in San Salvador is facing a fall offensive from leftist guerrillas that it will be powerless to repel without aid from Washington.

A White House aide also said that in his speech Mr. Reagan would "include a couple of graphs and charts that will show the growth of Cuban involvement in the region."

White House aides also noted that public opinion polls show widespread support for U.S. involvement in Central America after a presidential speech.

"We have seen it before: Once we tell the story to the public, their opinions change," Mr. Speakes said. "We just think it's important to do this once again."

Mr. Reagan would "make clear that we can succeed through a negotiating process underwritten by prompt, fully funded assistance programs to the threatened countries," Mr. Speakes said.

He added: "People want democracy, and we ought to provide a shield for economic and social reform to go forward."

It has been more than a year since Mr. Reagan's last major address on Central America, on April 21, 1983.

Since then, congressional criticism of his Central American policy has grown. Wednesday's speech is an effort to change the administration's favor.

"A number of actions taken have improved the morale of Foreign Service members and their families and streamlined the Foreign Service personnel system," said the report, which was requested by Senator Charles H. Percy, an Illinois Republican and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The 1980 act covered about

14,000 employees at the State, Agriculture and Commerce departments, the Agency of International Development, the U.S. Information Agency, the Peace Corps and



Margaret Truman Daniel at a joint congressional session on the 100th anniversary of her father's birth.

Truman Is Remembered On Centenary of His Birth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Harry S. Truman was remembered on the 100th anniversary of his birth Tuesday at a joint meeting of the House and Senate.

In a ceremony marked by fanfare and folksiness, the former president was recalled as an "uncommon common man."

Several speakers noted that although Truman was widely considered ill-equipped to assume the duties of the presidency, history has treated him kindly.

President Ronald Reagan, in a toast at a White House luncheon in honor of the centennial, said: "He was a great man, a patriot, an idealist, and he understood the world. May the heartland of this country ever yield his kind."

Margaret Truman Daniel, his daughter, at the joint session of Congress recalled her father's love of politics and the Senate. "He loved the work and reveled in the comradeship he found here," she said.

Clark M. Clifford, who was counsel to Truman, described the struggle to have the United States recognize Israel: "The State Department was absolutely determined that he should not succeed. The Defense Department was convinced he was taking the wrong side."

Eleven minutes after Israel proclaimed its existence, the United States became the first nation to recognize it. Shortly thereafter, David Ben-Gurion, Israel's first prime minister, assured Truman that he had "an immortal place in Jewish history."

Report Notes 'Surplus' Of Senior U.S. Envoys

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Congress should take steps to improve some of the U.S. Foreign Service's promotion and pay practices, in particular the problem of a "surplus" of senior officers, according to a report prepared by the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress.

The report, released May 3, said the Foreign Service has made progress in carrying out a 1980 law intended to improve U.S. diplomatic personnel policies. It singled out the development of new benefits for the Foreign Service, the establishment of a new pay system and a reduction in the number of personnel categories.

"A number of actions taken have improved the morale of Foreign Service members and their families and streamlined the Foreign Service personnel system," said the report, which was requested by Senator Charles H. Percy, an Illinois Republican and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The 1980 act covered about 14,000 employees at the State, Agriculture and Commerce departments, the Agency of International Development, the U.S. Information Agency, the Peace Corps and

Crucial U.S. Senate Race In North Carolina Pits Helms vs. Governor

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RALEIGH, North Carolina — Jesse Helms, North Carolina's senior Republican senator, and James B. Hunt Jr., the state's Democratic governor, have received their parties' endorsements to run against each other for the U.S. Senate.

Mr. Helms and Mr. Hunt overwhelmed minor opposition within their parties to win the nominations. The parties see the race as crucial to Republicans' efforts to maintain their 55-45 edge in the Senate.

With 97 percent of the vote counted in the Republican senatorial primary Tuesday, Mr. Helms received 89 percent of the tally. Mr. Hunt had 77 percent of the vote in the Democratic contest.

"I'm confident that once the people of this state have examined Senator Helms's record ... they will retire Jesse Helms from politics," Mr. Hunt said officially accepting a challenge to at least 10 debates.

Mr. Helms, who is 62 and seeking his third term, has been an outspoken opponent of abortion and busing and an advocate of school prayer, spending cuts in social programs and increased military budgets.

Mr. Hunt, 46, supported a na-

tional holiday in remembrance of Martin Luther King Jr. and has appointed blacks to a number of offices, including the state Supreme Court. He supports tough measures to combat crime, favors the death penalty and opposes a nuclear weapons freeze.

In another North Carolina contest Tuesday, Ken Spaulding, a state representative, lost his bid in the Democratic primary to run for Congress in an effort to become North Carolina's first black representative this century. In Indiana, Representative Katie Hall, the state's first black congresswoman, was upset in the Democratic primary.

The Indiana and North Carolina congressional races had been seen as tests of the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson's ability to draw enough voters to the polls to help other black politicians.

■ Stebbins Survives Recall

Richard Paddock of the Los Angeles Times reported:

Mark Stebbins, the Stockton California city councilman accused by opponents of posing as a black in last year's campaign, has survived a recall attempt led by the mayoralty.

By 58 percent to 41 percent, voters on Tuesday rejected the recall



James B. Hunt Jr.



Jesse Helms

grew up believing he was white but realized after moving to California in the 1960s that he is actually black. An ancestor he refused to identify was a black who passed as white, he said.

He and his supporters accused Mr. White of conducting a "racist campaign" and of using "dirty tactics."

Mr. White said earlier, "He [Mr. Stebbins] lied to my people. He lied by proclaiming to be black when he is not."

Reagan Barely Escapes Major Defeat In Senate on Deficit-Reduction Plan

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan barely escaped a major budget defeat in the Republican-controlled Senate as a Democratic substitute for his "down payment" deficit-reduction plan failed on a tie vote, 49-49, with two Democrats absent.

The close vote Tuesday was a surprise as the Democrats were in rare unanimity and six Republicans joined them in voting for the substitute, which had been introduced by Senator Mark Hatfield of Oregon.

The Democratic plan would have reduced deficits more than the Reagan-backed proposal by cutting a bigger chunk out of the administration's military buildup and delaying inflation adjustment of tax rates for two years, from next year until 1987. It would have cut the after-inflation military spending increase from 7 percent to 4 percent.

In all, it would have reduced deficits over the next three years by \$204 billion, compared with \$144 billion for the Reagan plan.

8 Bombs Are Exploded In Major Chilean Cities

Reuters

SANTIAGO — Eight bombs exploded in the Chilean cities of Santiago and Valparaiso, damaging a bank and electrical installations, police said.

The bombings on Monday night followed a gasoline bomb attack earlier in the evening on a building housing the daily newspaper *El Mercurio*, which caused a small fire. No one was injured. News organizations received several anonymous telephone calls saying leftist guerrillas had carried out the attacks.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Moscow Settles the Score

No matter how rationalized, the Soviet withdrawal from the Los Angeles Olympics is nothing more than paying America back in kind for its boycott of the 1980 Games in Moscow. This joust has now deprived what amounts to a whole athletic generation of truly Olympic tests. It has also proved that if the modern Games are to continue, their form and location needs to be thoroughly rethought.

The American boycott, as intended, was a devastating blow to Soviet pride. It was a dramatic protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan just when the Russians were hoping to be the center of the world's respectful attention. After the withdrawal of the United States and nearly 60 countries that were persuaded to follow its lead, the Moscow Games could not be a test of who was best. Now the Los Angeles Games will not be either.

The Russians, for whom athletic prowess is a keen national concern, were favored to take home a bucket of medals for gymnastics, swimming, weight-lifting, pole-vaulting and perhaps basketball, fencing and rowing. East Germany, which surely feels bound to follow Moscow, might have won even more. That is why no one really thought the Soviet Union would pull out, despite recent vague complaints of inadequate security and American violations of the Olympic charter. Pride, and distaste for Ronald Reagan, prevailed.

The spoiling of two successive Summer Olympics by the superpower, and the previous boycott by black Africans, starkly reveal the tension that always surrounds the Games — between nationalistic purpose and individual achievement. It also casts new doubt on the wisdom of shifting the Games from one country to another every four years.

There is nothing wrong with every nation cheering its athletes, and working hard to

prepare the best for the Olympics. But it has always been unhealthy to score their triumphs as national victories, as if the nations were equal contenders, and to bait the athletes in national flags and anthems.

The main political burden of the Games, as is now evident, has been the idea that they confer honor on the host government. Getting the whole world to agree on candidates for such respect is a formidable task. The choice for 1988 is South Korea. Who knows how the Communist nations will feel about performing there? As we commented four years ago, the Olympics need a single, permanent site. We can think of no better place than Greece, where the Games began in the eighth century B.C. and were staged without interruption for a millennium. Indeed, wars were suspended in that era so that the athletes could take time off and compete in safety.

The International Olympic Committee has bands full trying to salvage something in Los Angeles. But its next task is to face up to these permanent strains and propose sweeping reforms. Besides the excesses of nationalism, it needs to re-examine the alleged "amateur" status of competitions and the prohibition on professionals. The construction monies that could be saved by ending the rotation of sites could be devoted to helping individual athletes and curbing the most flagrant commercialism.

There is no point pretending that nothing much has been lost this year. The Russians have spoiled promising Olympics with calculated effect, and with nothing like the provocation that to America reacted four years ago. The Games will be restored to their former glory and significance only if they are returned to a single, neutral arena, where sport and athletic achievement can truly be supreme.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reagan's Deal With China

The specific provisions of President Reagan's nuclear agreement with China are beginning to emerge, and they are not reassuring. For the crucial pledge not to help other countries build nuclear weapons, the United States appears to be relying on Premier Zhao Ziyang's oral promise at a White House dinner last winter. Defenders of the Reagan administration say that there is more to it than that, but the administration's refusal to publish the text is an invitation to skepticism. It says it never makes this kind of agreement public until the text has gone through various government agencies for review. But since the president has already identified himself with the agreement, enthusiastically and publicly, it is hard to think that any review within the administration will produce much but approval. A more searching examination will begin next week with the congressional hearings.

The real test of this agreement is whether it strengthens or weakens the worldwide system of commitments that restrain the spread of nuclear weapons. The Chinese, who have had widely suspected of having given help to Pakistan in the recent past in its own obsessive efforts to build one. Last January Premier Zhao said that "we

do not" — present tense — provide that kind of aid. On American inquiry, the Chinese government is reported to have said that present tense also means future tense. That is better than nothing, but not by much.

The case for this agreement deserves careful consideration. It argues that, whatever the legal defects, this undertaking would put China under much more significant restraints than it has ever acknowledged before. China is already capable of spreading nuclear danger much more widely through the world, if it should choose to use its present technology to build a network of alliances and clients through the underdeveloped countries. Any progress in drawing China into the nonproliferation system is to be welcomed.

But again, that advantage you have to weigh the consequences of one highly visible example of weak and defective controls. The United States in the future will never be able to extract more rigorous conditions from any other country than those for which it settles now in the Chinese case. National pride, if nothing more substantial, will preclude it. In this delicate diplomacy, one truly bad precedent could be a catastrophe.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Lest the Sprinters Run Away

Not to put too fine a point on it, the KGB (rightly) suspects that Los Angeles could provide a perfect opportunity for numerous spectacular defections, not only of Soviet athletes but also of those from the East European Communist bloc — with fleet-footed Polish and Czechoslovak sportspersons no doubt putting up some of their best times to the waiting arms of émigré organizations.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Duarte: Footnote or New Page?

Sunday's election of José Napoleón Duarte as president of El Salvador has everything to do with the internal politics of the United States and very little to do with the politics of El Salvador. President Duarte is a genius and loquacious fellow, and for his victory over Roberto d'Aubuisson we should doubtless give a small vote of thanks. Yet his re-emergence as president is only a footnote in the continuing history of El Salvador's civil war. His verbal radicalism can no longer paper over the chasm that divides Salvadoran society. He is a self-styled centrist politician pressuring over a country with no center. Faced with two warring groups with genuine interests to further, he cannot impose peace by fiat. He cannot even push through his program of reform, which he cannot even push through his program of reform,

—Le Figaro (Paris).

Cautious optimism is perhaps in order. U.S. election observers termed the election an "overwhelming repudiation" of the leftist guerrillas, apparently because of the high turnout. That is encouraging, but a greater fear of long-term peace and stability than the guerrillas is the alliance between the landed oligarchy and the officer corps. The feared and hated death squads are alleged to have connections to some elements in the army. They will have to be stamped out before El Salvador can hope to nurture a moderate center as the basis for a lasting peace. If he is to be successful, Mr. Duarte will have to bring the army under constitutional control even as the army strives to bring the guerrillas under control.

—The Albuquerque (New Mexico) Journal.

FROM OUR MAY 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: District of Columbia Suffrage?

WASHINGTON — At a dinner given for him at the New Willard Hotel [on May 9], President W.H. Taft expressed his displeasure at a movement for suffrage in the District of Columbia. Judge Stafford, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, described Washington as "The City of the Dumb." He urged citizens to undertake a crusade for the right of suffrage and for election of one Senator and two Representatives to Congress. President Taft said: "Washington was founded as the home of the National Government, designed to be governed by the people of the whole country. He expressed himself as trusting in the view of the framers of the Constitution when they eliminated the District of Columbia from the application of right of suffrage."

1934: Taxes to Be Reduced in Ireland

DUBLIN — All prophecies about the Irish budget were confounded in the Dail [on May 9] by Sean McEntee, minister for finance, when he revealed that he had a surplus of more than £2,000,000. These are some of his indications of reduction of income tax by six pence in the pound; four pence per pound off the tea duty; a further rebate of two pence per pound on home-grown tobacco; the entertainment tax on all athletic sports will no longer be charged; pensions will be provided for widows and orphans, and the minister said that "the Free State social service will be raised to a standard fairly comparable with our neighbors." The public debt had been reduced by £5,000,000 during the two years of office of Premier De Valera's government, he added.

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Makers of Agent Orange Will Sue U.S. for Share Of Damages to Veterans

United Press International

NEW YORK — Dow Chemical Co. and Diamond Shamrock Corp. have announced their intention to sue the U.S. government to force it to share a \$180-million settlement of damages for Vietnam veterans who claim injuries from the herbicide Agent Orange.

"To the extent we have to pay this amount as a settlement, we believe we have a valid claim against the U.S. government and we intend to pursue it," a Dow spokesman, Garry Hamlin, said Tuesday. Grant Hering, an attorney for Diamond Shamrock Corp., joined in the announcement in the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

"The U.S. government was responsible for the application of

Agent Orange in Vietnam," Mr. Hamlin said. The United States sprayed the herbicide in Southeast Asia during the war to destroy crops and clear enemy cover.

The companies have not set the dollar amount they seek.

The government anticipated Dow's announcement Tuesday, and earlier in the day obtained a 30-day stay of the case in 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Manhattan. It will seek to have the case dismissed.

Dow's suit against the government was included in the original Agent Orange suit. Dow, Diamond Shamrock and five other companies reached an out-of-court settlement Monday with lawyers representing 20,000 Vietnam veterans who said they were injured by the herbicide.

The five other companies have not indicated whether they will sue. They are Unroyal Inc., Monsanto Co., T-H Agriculture and Nutrition Co., Hercules Inc. and an insurance company for the defunct Thompson Chemicals Corp.

Under the settlement, which has not yet been approved by the trial judge, the companies agreed to set up a \$180-million trust fund for the veterans and their families, who claim that exposure to Agent Orange has caused cancers, nerve damage, liver disorders and skin problems, as well as birth defects in their children.

With interest, the size of the fund is expected to grow to about \$250 million by the time the plaintiffs begin to collect payments. They are not expected to start for two to six years.

Russians Raise Questions Over U.S. Space Arms

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has questioned in an arms-control forum whether President Ronald Reagan's research initiative on space-based weapons violates the U.S.-Soviet treaty banning anti-ballistic missiles, a Pentagon official said.

Assembly members cited last November's election in Turkey, which brought Turgut Ozal to power, as favoring Turkey's return to the assembly. Members also praised municipal elections in March, saying they enhanced prospects for the democratic process in Turkey.

In January, the assembly postponed a vote on whether Turkey would be reinstated. Turkey never left the ministerial committee, which is the executive group of the Council of Europe.

The primary function of the Council of Europe is to advise European governments and parliaments. It has been particularly active in promoting human rights.

The committee is to vote Thursday on measures of "normalization" for Turkey, recommended by the assembly's rules commission. These include progressive lifting of martial law, amnesty of political prisoners, improvement of prison conditions, pluralism of political parties, free unions, free press and a campaign against torture.

Turkey's return to the Council of Europe Assembly came shortly before Amnesty International in London published allegations of widespread torture of political prisoners in Turkey since 1980.

U.S. Air Pollution Down, Study Says

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Air quality in the United States has improved significantly in recent years, with declining concentrations in most of the major health-threatening pollutants, according to a report by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The agency's assessment of air pollution, from 1979 to 1982, the last year for which data were available, came Tuesday as Congress was debating reauthorization of the 1971 Clean Air Act, which expired three years ago.

According to the report, average sulfur dioxide concentrations in the air nationwide declined by 33 percent during the period. Carbon monoxide levels were down by 31 percent, dust and other particles by 15 percent, ozone by 18 percent and lead by 64 percent. Among leading conventional pollutants identified in the act, only nitrogen oxide levels failed to improve.

While the average concentrations of the pollutants went down, the amounts emitted into the air by industry, motor vehicles and other sources did not decline proportionally, and air quality failed to show much improvement in some areas, the report said.

U.S. Will Begin Drive on Nutrition

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government will use millions of pamphlets, posters and radio messages to inform people how to get more nutrition from a food-stamp budget, Agriculture Secretary John R. Block announced Wednesday.

Mr. Block disclosed the project at an annual meeting of state welfare commissioners. He also told them that errors in administering the \$12-billion-a-year food-stamp program declined 14 percent in the past two years.

The campaign announced by Mr. Block, with a slogan of "Buy Better, Eat Better," will include four million pamphlets in English and Spanish on shopping skills and nutrition information. Last summer Mr. Block and his family lived for a week on a recommended food-stamp diet in which a family of four was allocated \$58 for groceries. Mr. Block later described the diet as "quite adequate."

Greening of 'Dany the Red': Cohn-Bendit Learns to Party

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Daniel Cohn-Bendit, once banned from France as a radical leader of the May 1968 student uprising there, has joined West Germany's Greens party.

Mr. Cohn-Bendit, 38, now publishes of a leftist magazine in Frankfurt, said Tuesday night that he had made his decision to join a political party for the first time after three-and-one-half years of self-questioning.

His membership application came at a contentious local meeting of the Greens in an upstairs room at a renovated stable built by the Rothschild banking family. More than 100 members crammed the room as he and eight other prospective members introduced themselves. After about 30 minutes of questioning, he was accepted.

Mr. Cohn-Bendit said he would encourage the Greens to seek cooperation with the Social Democratic Party to build an alternative to West Germany's ruling conservative coalition led by the Christian Democratic Union.

He had flirted with joining the Greens since 1978. He was chosen twice as a candidate for allied parties — in 1978 and 1981 — but stepped down both times amid controversy.

Mr. Cohn-Bendit was born in France to German Jewish refugees and is a citizen of West Germany, where he was raised.

He returned to France in 1965 to study sociology at the University of Nanterre, outside Paris.

He became known as "Dany the Red," for both the color of his hair and his politics.

He was elected spokesman by the often rival groups of Maoists, Trotskyites and Marxists involved in a campaign against the separation of university residence halls.

On May 2, 1968, more than 500 students staged a sit-in at the Sorbonne University in Paris to protest disciplinary proceedings at Nanterre against Mr. Cohn-Bendit and seven others. The sit-in turned into street fighting with riot police.

As student riots spread and workers held a national strike, the French government banned Mr. Cohn-Bendit as an "undesirable."

The ban was not lifted until December 1978 after a front-page appeal by the writer and philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre in the Paris newspaper *Le Monde*.



Daniel Cohn-Bendit takes refuge from police during Frankfurt airport protests.

FBI Investigating Reports That Libya Illegally Aided Black U.S. Activists

By John M. Goshko
and Joe Pichirallo
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Bureau of Investigation is investigating whether Libya has tried to influence U.S. domestic affairs illegally by giving money and other assistance to some black community activists and black nationalist groups, according to U.S. government officials.

The officials, who declined to be identified, said the investigation grew out of close FBI surveillance of Libya's United Nations mission in New York.

They said details of the investigation had been restricted to a small number of officials within the FBI and the Justice and State departments. But they added that Mrs. Kirkpatrick; Secretary of State George P. Shultz; William J. Casey, the central intelligence director; and the White House had been kept informed about its progress.

The inquiry is regarded as extremely sensitive because of both its international and domestic implications, according to the officials.

They said the surveillance began in 1981, after U.S. security officials received reports of a possible Libyan-inspired assassination plot against the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick. Libya's UN mission was headed until early last month by Ali Treki, who is now foreign minister.

The FBI has evidence that Mr. Treki was using the mission to pass money to black activists who exhibited sympathy for Libya's support of Third World revolutionary movements, the officials said.

However, they did not identify individuals or organizations that received money.

It is permissible and not uncommon for foreign governments to donate money to U.S. organizations if the funds are given for educational, cultural or philanthropic purposes.

However, the Foreign Agents Registration Act requires individuals or groups receiving money from a foreign government to register with the Department of Justice if the funds are used to influence U.S. policy for the benefit of the donating nation.

Robert W. Thabit, a New York lawyer who is the legal adviser to Libya's UN mission, said Monday that Libyan officials had assured him that their representatives had "no intention of violating the laws of the United States or of trying to affect internal domestic policies."

Mr. Thabit added that Mr. Treki, before his return home on April 4, had contacts with the coroner's court he found gunpowder traces on curtains of two windows of the embassy building.

Libya contends that the gunfire came from the police and was part of an armed assault on the embassy.

Another forensics specialist told the coroner's jury that Mr. Treki had attended Princeton University.

Witnesses also told the court that

police were warned that there were guns inside the embassy. John Sullivan said he was erecting police barriers when a man who had

The investigation is being conducted against a background of international pressure by the Reagan administration for concerted action by the United States and other Western countries to force the Qaddafi government to stop its alleged sponsorship of international terrorism.

The United States asked Americans to leave Libya in December 1981, following still unconfirmed reports that Colonel Qaddafi had dispatched a "hit squad" to the United States in an attempt to assassinate Mr. Reagan and other senior U.S. officials.

Subsequently, the officials said, the FBI developed information, primarily through telephone wiretaps, of Libyan contacts with what the officials described as black separatist and black activist groups in New York and elsewhere in the United States.

According to the officials, the apparent Libyan aim was to enlist the aid of these groups in unspecified ways to help defeat Mr. Reagan's bid for re-election. One official, referring to information he had seen, said it indicated a Libyan belief that everything possible must be done to defeat Mr. Reagan because, in Libya's view, he represents a major danger to world peace and security.

London Court Hears Police Evidence That Libyans May Have Fired 2 Guns

The Associated Press

emerged from the embassy pointed to the barbers and said: "We have gone here. There's going to be fighting here today."

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Solving the Mystery of George Balanchine's Death

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a laboratory at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center a few months ago, a pathologist leaned over a microscope and peered at an illuminated slice of brain tissue about 10 microns thick. In the center of the minute specimen of brain cells was a pink circle, known as a kuru plaque, one sign of a strange family of diseases called slow viruses.

The brain cells were George Balanchine's, and in them lay the solution to the mystery of his death last year at age 79. The once-athletic choreographer died after a period of several months during which he could hardly move, let alone dance, and could hardly think, let alone choreograph.

Certainly, he had some degenerative neurological disorder. But what was it?

In the weeks after his death, pathologists determined that Mr. Balanchine had had one of the world's most unusual diseases — Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease. It is categorized in the group of slow virus diseases because researchers at the National Institutes of Health showed in 1968 that it can be transmitted to animals after an incubation period of many months, even years. The specific virus, however, has not been identified.

The story of Mr. Balanchine's rare affliction is being told publicly now with the permission of Barbara Morgan, personal assistant to the choreographer and executor of his estate. The doctors who took care of him during the last months of his life and the pathologists who examined him after he died gathered recently to discuss what they finally knew about his illness.

In a conference room on the 15th floor of Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons, the story of Mr. Balanchine's end and the post-mortem diagnosis emerged. Slides were projected as Dr. Philip E. Duffy, the medical center's director of neuropathology, went over each of the clues that were seen only after Mr. Balanchine's death.

Dr. Duffy spoke without interruption for about a half-hour. Then the other doctors joined in conversation and speculation on what they now knew about the rare disease that struck Mr. Balanchine, and what it told them about the one-in-a-million others who are similarly affected.

This gathering was held April 30, on the anniversary of Mr. Balanchine's death. Except for the fame of the patient, it resembled the clinical-pathological conferences in which pathologists pass along to physicians many facts that would have been impossible to determine in life.

One specialist was convinced that Mr. Balanchine had a tumor called an acoustic neuroma, and wanted to operate, but Dr. Langner said,

Also, it was a chance for Dr.



George Balanchine, a few years before his death.

and other specialists stopped him because they seriously doubted that possibility. If he did have it, they reasoned, it would have accounted for only one or two symptoms, not for the generalized nature of his malady.

In September 1982, Mr. Balanchine had a case of what was thought to be the flu on a trip to Washington, and received an unexpected extra set of opinions from doctors at George Washington University Hospital. They came up with the same nonspecific diagno-

sis: cerebellar degenerative disease. Doctors in two cities had now done every test they could think of except a brain biopsy, and Mr. Balanchine rejected that possibility.

Meanwhile, he became increasingly confused and he fell often. He broke several ribs despite constant attention of companions. In November 1982, when it was no longer possible to care for him at home, he entered Roosevelt Hospital.

"There was a lot of pressure on both of us," Dr. Langner said. "People from the ballet would call and ask if he had seen doctor so and so."

Dr. Langner called each of the doctors recommended. Some came.

Soon Mr. Balanchine could not recall events that had happened a few minutes before. He could not walk and soon could not use his hands. In the end he had great difficulty swallowing, and this led to the complication that killed him, pneumonia.

In final weeks, said Dr. Sidney E. Bender, one of Mr. Balanchine's neurologists, "We stood at the foot of his bed and shook our heads a lot. We thought he was dying of his own disease — one he invented."

In fact, it turned out to be a disease similar to one called kuru that Dr. Bender had seen during a visit to New Guinea in 1970.

An autopsy was done at Roosevelt Hospital. Mr. Balanchine's brain was put in a jar of formalin and sent to Dr. Duffy's team of experts at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center.

There after 10 days, the brain was removed from the jar and sliced across in layers. From those slices small blocks of tissue were prepared so that the brain could be studied under the microscope. Chemical stains were added to some to help detect the pattern of appearance of certain brain cells and abnormalities, particularly the kuru plaques.

As Dr. Duffy clicked the projector at the conference to show slide after slide of Mr. Balanchine's brain, he commented on the findings. The appearance of the intact brain to the eye "appears normal and there is very little arteriosclerosis," he noted.

Then he switched to pictures taken through the microscope and said: "These are very abnormal. Notice that nerve cells are visible but there are regions where the

number of nerve cells is dramatically reduced."

Inflammation, so characteristic of most infections, was absent. This was a subtle but valuable clue because slow virus diseases are characterized by the absence of inflammation.

Next he pointed to a significant feature and a key lead to the diagnosis: small spaces in certain cells — kuru and scrapie. The damage was most striking in the cerebellum.

It was a condition called "the spongey state," common in a number of so-called slow virus diseases such as Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, kuru and scrapie. The damage was most striking in the cerebellum.

In addition, star-shaped astrocytes were increased in size and number, evidence of brain injury. Astrocytes help the brain heal and modulate nerve function by "picking up" certain chemicals called neuro-transmitters, among other functions.

Now the audience was staring at several pink circles. On closer examination there were little threads extending radially from the centers. These were kuru plaques. These plaques were first described in kuru, but they occur in about 10 percent of cases of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease," Dr. Duffy said.

The disease is named for Dr. Hans Gerhard Creutzfeldt and Dr. Alfons Maria Jakob, who described it in the early 1920's.

Dr. Duffy then moved to the blackboard to discuss the history of slow virus diseases. It began with the recognition 200 years ago of scrapie in sheep. Icelandic sheepherders noted that diseased animals would become irritable, staggering, and scrape themselves against trees and rocks before they died.

In recent years, scientists have shown that scrapie can be transmitted to animals after a long incubation period. The agent is in the range of the size of small viruses.

The agent resists radiation, formalin and autoclaving — the standard methods of sterilizing medical equipment. It seems to be killed by more stringent methods, such as the chemical sodium hypochlorite, and by autoclaving for longer periods of time and under higher pressure or temperature.

Dr. Bender talked about what others had learned about kuru among the Fore tribe in New Guinea: "They were cannibals, but in a ritualistic sense only. When someone died there would be a huge feast in which women and children would smear themselves with the fat and feces and all kinds of contents of the dead individual, as well as eat their organs. There was enormous exposure to the brain agent, but the men abstained, and that is why the disease was relatively rare among adult men."

Many tribesmen knew they were coming down with kuru because they noted emotional changes such as spontaneous laughter, Dr. Bender said. Thus some have called the disease "laughing death."

He neurologist turned his attention to Mr. Balanchine's case and noted that he showed one of the usual features that give a physician the clues to the diagnosis. He developed cerebellar and motor problems before his mind began to deteriorate rather than afterward as is the usual case.

Mr. Balanchine's electroencephalogram, or brain wave test, did not show any abnormal pattern that could be a clue to this disease. Nor did he have what is known as the exaggerated startle response, in which a loud noise causes the muscles to suddenly jerk and which is one of the real tip-offs to neurologists about Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease," Dr. Bender said.

The talk turned to other cases of the disease. Dr. Duffy mentioned a prominent neurosurgeon who had developed it, possibly from contact with a patient. He also recalled how in 1974 he had studied one patient who developed Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease after receiving a corneal transplant. On further investigation, his team found that the donor had an undetected case of the disease. It was the first documentation of person-to-person transmission.

Someone asked if Mr. Balanchine could have acquired his disease from a contaminated medical instrument. The doctors went through the details of his medical history as they knew it. But because they recognized that they did not know every detail, Dr. Duffy said.

The question of transmission from medical instruments is not excluded, but there is no evidence for it either."

The conference ended when Edward Bigelow, a dancer and long-time friend of Mr. Balanchine's, said: "Even if you had known this diagnosis before Balanchine died, you couldn't have done anything because there was no treatment."

"Correct?"

"Yes," Dr. Duffy replied.

CURRENTS

New Radio-Wave Machine for Cancer

MINNEAPOLIS (UPI) — Doctors at the University of Minnesota and Duke University in North Carolina will be the first in the United States to treat cancer patients with a Japanese-built machine that resembles a huge microwave oven.

Dr. Seymour Levitt, chief of therapeutic radiology at University of Minnesota Hospitals, said about 50 U.S. medical centers used heat to treat cancer but until now none had machines that could reach deeper than two inches into the body. The new machine is expected to go into service in two to three months.

The machine focuses radio waves on a tumor and heats it to about 110 degrees Fahrenheit (43 degrees centigrade), Dr. Levitt said. The concept is similar to microwave cooking, but the wave frequency is different. Dr. Levitt said a series of 10 treatments would cost \$2,000 to \$5,000.

Drug Effective Against Preleukemia

BOSTON (UPI) — Patients with preleukemia, a disease that sometimes precedes leukemia, can temporarily live normal lives while being treated with a new drug, according to officials of the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute. The usual treatment has been transfusions and antibiotics.

Of 16 victims, 10 responded positively to the drug, cytarabine. The researchers said: "This is the first therapy we're aware of that has had a positive effect on this disease," said Dr. Donald W. Kufe. "The treatment is not curative but did improve the quality of life for these patients."

Preleukemia causes bone marrow to gradually lose its ability to produce normal blood cells. Victims have anemia, frequent infections and bleeding problems. The disease is most common in the elderly. One third of its victims develop acute leukemia.

Study Says Women Doctors Happier

NEW YORK (NYT) — For years, many male physicians have held that women should avoid the profession because the emotional cost of balancing a medical practice with being a wife and mother was too high. But a new study suggests that doctors who are women are happier overall than their male counterparts.

Some 200 doctors who graduated from the Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine from 1956 to 1965 were studied by Dr. Betty Homer Mawardi, an associate professor of medical education at the Cleveland institution. The sample was evenly divided by sex.

"The thing that surprised me the most was the fact that most of the women in the survey hadn't gone nearly as far in medicine as the men in the study, mainly because they took time from their careers to bear and raise children," Dr. Mawardi said. "Yet these women still reported a higher level of satisfaction with their lives than the men in the study did."

This is not to say that female doctors regard their lives as totally satisfying, she said. There is tension imposed by family responsibilities and some evidence that women in medicine have a somewhat higher suicide rate than male doctors, she said.

Beluga Whale Is Born at Sea World

SAN DIEGO (AP) — A beluga whale has been born at the Sea World marine park here, and officials hope it will be the first of the so-called singing whales to survive birth in captivity.

The baby, weighing about 55 pounds (25 kilograms) and measuring four feet (1.2 meters) long, was born Monday afternoon. "If the calf survives it will be a first for any beluga whale in captivity," said Dr. Leanne Cornell, zoological director of Sea World.

"The whale is the first for Sea World. Belugas born at other marine parks have not survived long," Dr. Cornell said. The birth occurred in Sea World's underwater theater, so "we were able to record it on tape and film as part of our whale and dolphin breeding research program," said a park spokesman.

Studies of Songbirds Yield Clues to the Brain

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The songs of birds learn to speak a language, yet they seem to know, intuitively, which sounds make up a language and which sounds do not.

Within the birds' species song, there are distinct dialects in geographic areas that persist long beyond the lifespan of individual birds. "That's very much like human dialect," Dr. Konishi said.

Songbirds, which make up about half of the 8,000 species of birds, are giving neurobiologists a vast amount of information about how brains learn and control vocal behavior. Some of the discoveries are forcing revisions of theories about the human brain, including the view that there are no differences between male and female brains.

At the result of the discovery of sex differences in the brains of birds, which are directly related to song production (female birds sing), scientists have looked for and found sex differences in the brains of humans, though not related to any functional differences.

"If you look at the animal kingdom as a whole, there are only two groups of animals that mimic voice: man and the birds," said Dr. Masakazu Konishi, a behavioral biologist at the California Institute of Technology and one of the leaders of the study of birdsong.

As a result of birds' mimicking behavior, he said, "the temptation is great to think in terms of correlations between speech and song. But a superficial comparison is dangerous."

But as the list accumulates, he said, "I'm more and more convinced that what we're seeing is a set of basic principles that suggest how any organism would best go about acquiring a learned vocal repertoire that had some degree of richness of construction."

Among the similarities:

- Birds learn to sing. If a songbird is deafened or raised in isolation, it never sings properly.
- Each species has its own songs, and birds have an innate predisposition to learn that song. Similarly,

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IBM's Networks to Link Computers Proceed More Slowly Than Expected

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. has introduced the first part of its long-awaited local area network. It will link independent computer systems, usually within a large building, so they can exchange information at high speed.

But the company only offered a "statement of intent" to market a full network in two to three years. Tuesday's announcement surprised analysts, who had expected the entire system to be available this year. It prompted speculation that IBM had encountered technical problems and chose to announce the system piecemeal to encourage customers not to install competing products.

The network is a crucial element in IBM's efforts to capture an even

larger share of the office automation market, against competition from Wang Laboratories, Xerox Corp., Digital Equipment Corp. and others that already market such networks.

A local area network ties together diverse computers, large and small, and permits them to share peripheral equipment, such as printers and disk drives that store data. It requires sophisticated software and special communications equipment for each personal computer, word processor or terminal — particularly because many of them use different communication standards, or "protocols."

IBM's announcement Tuesday contained none of that equipment, but the company did say that, beginning in October, it would distribute a uniform "cabling system" allowing office workers to plug vari-

ous computers into wall outlets, much like telephones.

The wiring appeared to be the first component of the local area network. Until now, IBM customers have had to buy various types of cables for different machines.

An IBM spokeswoman said the company was not encountering any difficulties with the network, but added, "We are still in the research-and-development phase, and we are satisfied with the results."

But analysts noted reports of problems with the microchips being developed by Texas Instruments that form a critical part of the IBM network's hardware. With further delays apparent, analysts suggested, IBM was attempting to lock in customers by first selling them the cabling system — the most time-consuming and difficult part to install — and the rest later.

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but the company did say that, begin-

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allowing office workers to plug vari-

Japanese Technology Attracts New U.S. Interest

(Continued from Page 7)
opened an office here to monitor technological and political developments.

The government is also taking some steps. The House Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology held hearings on the subject in March and is proposing to allocate \$750,000 for the translation of Japanese scientific papers into English. The U.S. Embassy will add more people to monitor Japanese development and the National Science Foundation is beginning a program of sending experts in various fields to survey developments in Japan.

Still, most U.S. experts say too little is being done. The Boston Consulting Group, for instance, found that of 12 major foreign companies it interviewed recently, only four actively followed Japanese technology. Experts say that if U.S. industry fails to keep track of Japanese technological progress, Japanese companies will leap ahead of the Americans before they realize it.

"We will continue to be caught by surprise as we were in the steel industry, the automobile industry, and the consumer electronics industry," said John A. Alis, a project manager for the Office of Technology Assessment in Washington, who has done some studies of Japanese technology.

One of the major reasons for the failure to watch the Japanese is that Americans have long been the leaders in technology and suffer from what is known as the oil-invented syndrome, the belief that work done by others is not important. "Almost without exception, U.S. technology experts stationed here say their colleagues in the United States seriously underestimate the Japanese accomplishments.

"There is a great gulf of willingness to accept the fact that the Japanese are leading in certain areas," said Thomas J. Saveride, technical director of Sumitomo 3M Ltd., a joint venture of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. and Japan's NEC Corp. and Sumitomo Electric Industries.

Many experts think Japan is ahead, for instance, in the emerging field of optical communications, in which information is transmitted using light traveling through glass fibers rather than electricity traveling through copper wiring. Japanese industry has developed a low-cost method of producing the fibers and is highly advanced in making the electronic components needed for such communications.

The Japanese expertise in optics also extends into the area of data

storage. The Japanese are as advanced as the United States in development of new optical disks, which can store far more computer data than the currently used magnetic disks.

In electronics, the Japanese lead in computer memory chips, and have more experience than U.S. companies with a process for producing computer chips that use only small amounts of electricity.

Other areas in which the Japanese are ahead of the Americans or are drawing close include advanced ceramics for use in electronics and in engines, supercomputers, high-speed railroads, photovoltaic information displays used in portable computers, low-priced copiers and printers, and factory automation using robots and computers.

In some of these fields, according to industry analysts, U.S. companies virtually ignored Japanese efforts until they had lost their dominant share of the market.

In addition to keeping up with the competition's technology, monitoring Japanese developments can also lead to discovery of new market opportunities to sell equipment in Japan and to influence Japanese policies.

Undoubtedly the best example of the benefits of monitoring technology is Japan itself, which has scored the world for technology it used for its own advancement. Employees of Japanese companies stationed abroad are well-known for the extent to which they monitor patents, hire market researchers to perform studies, and attend scientific meetings and trade shows taking audacious notes and photographing the insides of computers on display.

Japanese information gathering extends beyond technology to marketing and general business information. One U.S. consultant recalls seeing at Hitachi Ltd. a book containing estimates of Motorola's sales broken down by product and by state. John W. Cusick, who runs the Japan office of American Telephone and Telegraph Co., said Japanese companies often tell him which AT&T officials are visiting before he finds out from the own company.

U.S. companies have done no worse than an extensive surveillance job. Part of the reason is that most U.S. companies have small staffs here whose main job is to sell products, not gather intelligence.

"The way most American companies operate here, you sort of catch the information on the fly," said Edwin W. Schaffner, executive assistant to the president of Com-

trol Data Corp.'s Japan subsidiary. But some market research companies and trade journals see growing opportunities to provide information to Americans. In the past year, three companies have started publishing English-language electronics newsletters focusing on Japan.

Analysts say another step that must be taken for the Americans to gain the kind of insight into Japanese technology is for U.S. students to study at Japanese universities and work for Japanese companies, just as Japanese students have studied and worked in the United States.

The top management of the American company has to have the conviction that there is something here worth knowing about," said James C. Abegglen, a Japan expert associated with the Boston Consulting Group in Japan.

Paribas Regains Control Over Its Swiss Affiliate

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Paribas financial holding company said on Wednesday that it has regained control over its Swiss banking affiliate, which it lost during a takeover in October 1981 by Pargesa Holding, a Geneva-based holding company.

The 1981 acquisition of a 58.8-percent interest in Paribas by Pargesa had angered the Socialist govern-

ment. The government viewed the move as a deliberate attempt by the Paribas management to circumvent the effort to nationalize leading banks, including Paribas, which wound up with a 40-percent stake that was gradually increased to 47.5 percent.

As a result of the latest move, Paribas winds up with about 70-percent shareholding in Paribas Suisse by virtue of purchasing 22.5 percent from Pargesa for an undisclosed amount. Pargesa will retain 25 percent, the Groupe Bruxelles Lambert will obtain 3 percent from Pargesa, and less than 2 percent of the shares will remain in public hands.

Prior to the nationalizations, Paribas controlled about 65 percent of its Swiss affiliate, which sources close to the bank described as "a highly successful offshore operation, with considerable interests in oil."

The French government approved the move to reacquire control of the Swiss affiliate, partly to affirm the "cohesion and image" of the Paribas group, the sources said.

In a related move on Wednesday, the board of the unit in Geneva announced that its management would be placed under Christian Weyer, previously deputy general manager, and Jean-Paul Rambaud, previously in charge of coordinating international relations for the bank in Paris.

They will replace Jean-Jacques Michel, who for 15 years headed the affiliate's development.

Another major reason for the move, according to sources close to Paribas, was that Pargesa felt limited in its ability to expand in France, and the fact that under its original agreement with Paribas it could not sell its interest to its outside party. "Much of the motivation for the reacquisition came from those in Pargesa, who have always been friendly to Paribas," one of the sources said.

Paribas is controlled primarily by a Belgian financial group and its principal shareholder, Albert Frère, and Power Corp. du Canada, a large financial group based in Montreal, the sources said. Paribas has a shareholding of about 20 percent in Power Corp.

To maintain what Paribas said was "the autonomous character" of the Swiss affiliate, a new holding company will be established, owned 50-50 by Paribas and Pargesa.

But its president will be Jean-Yves Haberer, chairman of the Paribas group. "This move is related to the share purchase, but it assures the autonomous character" of the Swiss bank, a source close to the bank said.

U.S., 12 Partners Open Trade Discussions Today

Xerox Offers Facsimile Aid

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States and 12 of its trading partners will begin three days of informal talks Thursday, at which U.S. officials are likely to urge the adoption of new international rules on banking and other financial services.

Officials in Washington are playing down the importance of the discussions. They say the agenda is flexible and that there will be an

opportunity to assess trade conditions without the pressures that come with specific negotiations.

This will be an informal meeting, not a decision-making meeting," a high-level trade official said.

The countries represented at the ministerial meeting will be Australia, Brazil, Canada, India, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

Officials from the European Community, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the International Monetary Fund are also to attend.

In the past, the U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, had invited only Japan, Canada and the members of the EC for such talks. But this year he decided to expand the gathering to include Third World countries.

The United States in recent years

has strengthened its trade links with Asia and developing countries.

The discussions are expected to center on U.S. concern over the lack of progress achieved in examining trade problems, following agreement on a work program in late 1982 when countries belonging to GATT held a ministerial meeting.

The United States complained then about what it views as a lack of cooperation among countries.

In addition, Mr. Brock is expected to lobby for more rules for services such as banking and insurance under GATT, since U.S. international trade is becoming increasingly service oriented.

The issue is likely to be of little interest to Third World countries because services are not a major area of their trading activity.

The developing countries will

probably press the United States to open its markets to their products, and complain that they are facing U.S. protectionist pressures at a time when they are faced with debt and other problems.

Other likely topics of discussion are high U.S. interest rates, which reduce the value of the dollar and make debt servicing paid in dollars more expensive for Third World countries.

Swiss Inflation Rate Narrows

Reuters

BERN — The increase in the Swiss year-to-year consumer price index slowed to 3.2 percent in April, down from 3.4 percent in March, the Federal Office for Labor, Trade and Industry said Wednesday. The month-to-month increase was 0.1 percent, down from 0.7 percent in March.

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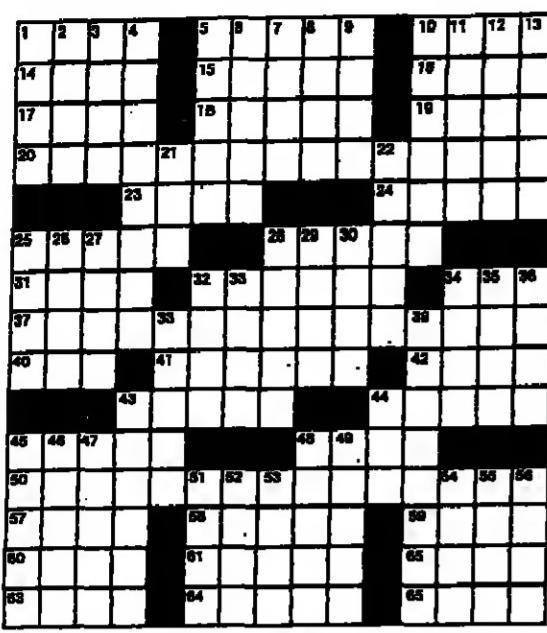
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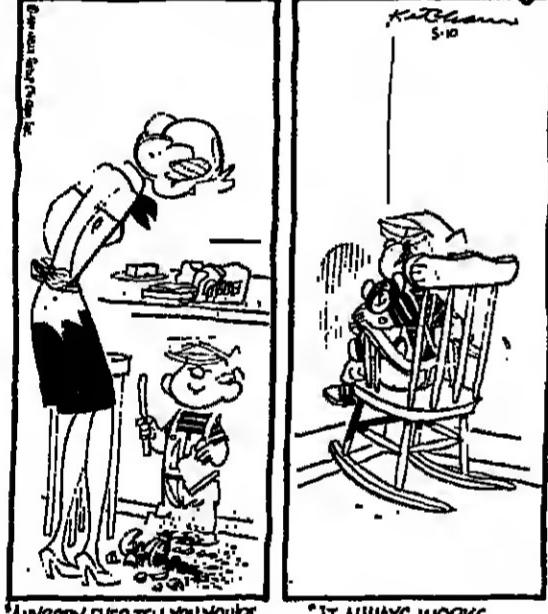
- 1 Saganam
- 2 Young herring
- 3 Turk's cap, e.g.
- 4 Melange
- 5 Issue
- 7 Director Fritz
- 8 Pruspoose
- 10 South Seas staple
- 20 Weighing very little
- 22 Sole
- 24 Harmless cartridge
- 25 Concerning
- 26 In unison
- 31 Totes
- 32 Outwit, cheat
- 34 Pizzazz
- 37 Unencumbered
- 40 Stout
- 41 Barbary coursers
- 42 Filly's future status
- 43 The mating game
- 44 "A man, —, a canal, Panama!"
- 45 Sarasota's Theater
- 46 Soil: Comb.
- 50 Oscar winner: 1939

DOWN

- 57 Porch part
- 58 Shoring plank
- 59 Anon.'s companion
- 60 He wrote "A Bridge Too Far"
- 61 Philip or Lloyd
- 62 Choate for steak
- 63 Fishes with finesse
- 64 Rendezvous
- 65 Soft-soap successfully
- 66 Porch part
- 67 Slough
- 68 Moons or eyes
- 69 Ferrara patron
- 70 Pueblos' foes
- 71 Sunday morning sound
- 72 Pound, the poet
- 73 End of a hammerhead shark
- 74 "Make — of love": Shak.
- 75 Authorizes
- 76 Does the dishes
- 77 100 square meters
- 78 Sufferer's symptoms
- 79 Slouch
- 80 Name meaning "wisdom"
- 81 Calyx component
- 82 Jejuna
- 83 Tabula —
- 84 Quasi
- 85 Spot for a casquette
- 86 Pluck
- 87 D-day beach
- 88 Vamp
- 89 Jabiru
- 90 Blaster's material
- 91 Lum's chum
- 92 Grass used for cordage
- 93 "Terrible" czar
- 94 Veneer source
- 95 Seneca was his tutor
- 96 S-shaped molding
- 97 Attracted

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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles. Hint: letter to each, to form four ordinary words.

THACC

FETHY

ZELZIF

GLARBE

ANSWER ONLY

Answers to Jumbles, crossword, word game, and more are on page 14.

Yesday's Jumbles: NOISY GNOME SWABY KETTLE

Answer: Even more fun than having a vacation is having this—THE BOSS TAKE ONE

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



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409 Achmeo	171.00	171.00	171.00	+ 1.00	
101 Allianz	101.00	101.00	101.00	+ 1.00	
7119 Allianz Energy	52.00	51.00	51.00	+ 1.00	
101 All Net	52.00	51.00	51.00	+ 1.00	
75 Andra WA	22.00	22.00	22.00	+ 1.00	
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262 Astra II	24.00	24.00	24.00	+ 1.00	
125 Axa	125.00	125.00	125.00	+ 1.00	
125241 Borek N	117.00	117.00	117.00	+ 1.00	
2202 Borsig R	44.00	44.00	44.00	+ 1.00	
12708 Borsig R	44.00	44.00	44.00	+ 1.00	
17700 BCP	81.00	81.00	81.00	+ 1.00	
4025 BSC Phone	81.00	81.00	81.00	+ 1.00	
16890 Daftronics	22.00	22.00	22.00	+ 1.00	
12503 Daimler-Benz	125.00	125.00	125.00	+ 1.00	
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SPORTS

Boycott: Olympics of Diminished QualityBy Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The absence of a team from the Soviet Union would drastically diminish the quality of competition at the 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles. If other Eastern-bloc nations also stay away, many of the most socialist and famous athletes in international sports will be absent far more than when the United States boycotted the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

The Soviet Olympic Committee's announced decision removes such gold-medal favorites as Sergei Bubka, the world's leading pole vault; Tamara Bykova, the world record-holder outdoors and indoors in the women's high jump; Vladimir Salnikov, winner of two swimming gold medals in 1980, and Anatoli Pisarenko, the world champion and world record-holder in superheavyweight weight lifting.

It eliminates Dmitri Belozertsev and Natalia Yurchenko, the world all-round gymnastics champions.

It also leaves at home men's and women's basketball teams that ranked as co-favorites with the U.S. teams and men's and women's volleyball squads that won gold medals in 1980.

A withdrawal by Eastern European countries allied to the Soviet Union would also eliminate East Germany, which has moved ahead of the Soviet Union in track and field and swimming. There will be 24 gold medals for men and 17 for women in track and field in Los Angeles, and 15 for men and 14 for women in swimming.

It would also produce an entirely different cast of Olympic champions.

In 1980, when the United States and many other Western nations declined to compete in Moscow, the medal leaders were the Soviet Union (19), East Germany (126), Bulgaria (40), Hungary (32), Poland (31), Romania (25), Britain

(21) and Cuba (20). All those countries except Romania and Britain could be absent when the Games open on July 28.

The Los Angeles program comprises 24 sports, excluding the two demonstration sports of tennis and baseball. Of the 24, only equestrian, field hockey and synchronized swimming would be essentially unaffected by a Soviet-bloc boycott.

Such a boycott would decimate the fields in many sports. For example, the four seeded teams in the first round of soccer include the Soviet Union, East Germany and Czechoslovakia. The strongest nations in canoeing are the Soviet Union, East Germany, Bulgaria and Romania. The loss of the Soviet Union would change the gymnastics picture sharply. Weight lifting is dominated by the Russians and Bulgarians. Soviet athletes won 12 of the 20 gold medals in 1980 Olympic wrestling.

The absence of the Soviet Union and its allies would help U.S. athletes in such sports as archery, basketball, cycling, gymnastics, shooting and volleyball, where the United States has gold-medal contenders.

It would make little difference in canoeing, fencing, men's rowing, soccer, weight lifting and Greco-Roman wrestling, where Americans rank well below the top international level.

The greatest excitement of these Olympics may come from Carl Lewis's quest to match Jesse Owens's 1936 sweep of four gold medals in track and field. The absence of Soviet-bloc nations would probably have no effect on Lewis, whose main concern is staying injury-free.

If he does, he can win the 100- and 200-meter dashes and long jump and run a leg on the winning 400-meter relay.

If the Eastern Europeans are not in Los Angeles, Evelyn Ashford could win three gold medals and Mary Decker two for the United States in women's running events. Ashford has recovered from a

pulled hamstring, and without Eastern European rivals, especially the East Germans, she would be favored to both dashes and would run on the favored 400-meter relay team.

In last year's world championships in Helsinki, Decker won the 1,500-meter and 3,000-meter gold medals after tight finishes with Soviet runners. Without Salnikov, who has dominated the distance freestyle races for five years, and without such East Germans as Dirk Richter and Jorg Woite, the United States could win nine golds.

In 1976, East Germany's female swimmers won 11 gold medals and the United States only 1. In 1980, with the United States absent, the East Germans won 11 of 13. This time, Eastern Europeans would have been favored in every event except the 3,000 and the marathon.

In men's track, the absence of Eastern Europeans would affect all four jumping and all four throwing events.

Soviet men would have had strong gold-medal chances in the pole vault, high jump, hammer throw and both walking events.

East Germany has potential winners in the 5,000-meter and 10,000-meter runs, shot-put and javelin.

The absence of such athletes would help U.S. chances, already strong in the 100-meter and 200-meter dashes, 100-meter high hurdles, 400-meter hurdles, triple jump, shot-put, discus and javelin. The United States almost surely would win more gold medals and more total medals than any other nation in men's track and field.

Some track and field events would hardly notice the absence of Eastern European athletes.

At Helsinki, Americans swept the three medals in the 100-meter dash and long jump and the first two places in the 200-meter dash. A 1-2-3 sweep in any or all of those events in Los Angeles would not be surprising, no matter who competes.

The strongest contenders in the 800-meter run are from Britain, West Germany, Brazil and the Netherlands, and the best in the

1,500 meters are from Britain and the United States.

U.S. men do not dominate swim-

ming as they once did, and there

are Olympic gold-medal candi-

dates from such nations as West

Germany, Italy, Brazil and Japan.

Still, the United States seemed likely

to win six or seven gold medals in

Los Angeles. Without Salnikov,

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Meagher and Tiffany Cohen given

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ART BUCHWALD

Arms on the Credit Card

WASHINGTON — The United States has added a new gimmick to the arms business. The Pentagon announced a few weeks ago it plans to "lease" four Sting Ray missiles to Saudi Arabia. They would be used to protect King Fahd's new super-luxury yacht.

Originally the Reagan administration planned to sell Jordan 1,600 Sting Rays and Saudi Arabia 1,400. (The missile is a hand-held weapon that can shoot down aircraft.) But the deal turned sour when King Hussein cracked the United States in an interview, and the White House decided it could not get Congress's approval for the sale.

The lease for the four weapons to King Fahd will be for six months at a cost of \$50,000.

The Saudis' lease deal could set a precedent on supplying arms to nations that the Reagan administration wishes to support but Congress doesn't.

"Pentagon, General Avis," Hertz speaking.

"This is Junta Colonel Alvarez of El Muscador. What happened to the weapons we ordered from the U.S. which you were supposed to deliver last month?"

"We're terribly sorry, Colonel. We ran into a roadblock with Congress. They're dead set against us selling you the hardware because your death squads keep hitting the opposition party leaders."

"Do you lease tanks?"

"We certainly do and they're all 1984 models. If you rent one, we throw in a full tank of gas. And if your airshells are dirty, we give you another tank for a week absolutely free."

□

"All right, we'll lease everything you promised to send us last month. But we need it right away."

"We have everything packed and ready to go. You should be able to start a major offensive within the week."

"You're very accommodating."

"We're number 2 after the Soviets, so we have to try harder."

"We need the weapons to fight the Marxist peasants who are trying to take over the government."

"We're aware of that, but Congress has its feet in cement."

"I didn't say that. We think we have a way of getting around the legislative branch. What would you think of leasing the weapons from us instead of buying them?"

"Lending them?"

"Right, it would be much cheaper in the long run, and it's tax-deductible. You would have the use of them without worrying about

it."

insurance, upkeep, repairs and spare parts. If anything breaks down, you just send it back and we'll replace it."

"But if we lease the weapons, can we use them?"

"Of course you can. If, for example, you wanted a 15mm howitzer, it would cost you \$1,000 a month, and 50 cents for each shell you fire."

A fighter plane rents \$5,000 a month and we throw in the first 10 missions free. Then it would only cost you \$100 a sortie after that. We also have a special \$150-plus-mileage weekend rate for our gold card customers."

"We've never leased military equipment before."

"Neither have we. But it's the only way we can get around Congress. The president is determined that you get all the military hardware you need, and this seems to be the logical solution."

"Suppose the weapons are destroyed in combat or captured by the enemy. Do we have to pay for them?"

"If it wasn't your fault you don't."

We take all the risks. Another advantage to our leasing the equipment to you is that since we own the weapons, we have a vested interest in seeing that they operate properly. In the past, half the stuff we've sold you wound up in the junkyard because your troops didn't know how to take care of it. But if the El Muscador soldiers know the material doesn't belong to them, they won't leave it all over the battlefield."

"How do we pay for the lease?"

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